BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BCStats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 09-12* *March 27th, 2009*

- **BC's population expands 1.7% during 12 months ending January 1st; strongest growth in more than a decade**
- **Number of British Columbians receiving EI benefits jumps 9% in January**
- **Moviegoers coming back to theatres; admissions up 17.5% in 2007**

Population

- **British Columbia's population was estimated at 4,419,974 on January 1st, 2009, up 1.7% from a year earlier.** This represented the strongest year-over-year population growth in more than a decade. Alberta (+2.6%) and Yukon (+2.1%) were the only regions where the population increased faster during 2008. The Canadian population grew to 33,504,680 (+1.2%) during the same period.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **BC's population growth during the last three months of 2008 was largely the result of a net inflow (+10,255) of migrants from other countries.** Natural increase (births minus deaths, +2,732) and net migration from other provinces (+1,453) also contributed to the province's population growth. There was a net inflow of migrants from every region in the country during the fourth quarter. Although Alberta lost people to BC, it was the only province that recorded a bigger total net inflow (+6,198) of inter-provincial migrants. Ontario (-6,517) and Quebec (-2,139) saw a large net outflow of population to other provinces, including Alberta and BC.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Economy

- **The number of British Columbians receiving regular employment insurance (EI) benefits ballooned (+9.0% *seasonally adjusted*) to 56,110 in January, an addition of over 4,500 recipients.** Nationally, the number of EI beneficiaries was up a more moderate 4.4% (+23,700 recipients) to 560,400. Total recipients decreased in parts of Atlantic Canada, but were more than offset by increases in larger provinces, particularly Ontario (+6.2%), BC and Alberta (+10.5%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Production at sawmills and planing mills in BC was significantly lower (-27.9%) in January than in the same month last year.** Mills in the Interior produced 24.8% less lumber while coastal mills cut output by a hefty 48.4%. Canadian production was also down (-22.8%), not only because of slowed activity in BC, but also as a result of declining production in Quebec (-27.7%), the nation's second-largest producer of sawn lumber.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Motion Picture Theatres

- **British Columbia's motion picture theatres sold over 15.6 million tickets in 2007, up 17.5% from the previous year.** Increased admissions at the province's 106 cinemas (including indoor theatres and drive-ins), helped boost the operating profit margin to 12.1%, substantially higher than in 2006 (10.0%). Of the $196 million in revenue at theatres in BC, 66% came from ticket sales while 28% was from customer spending on food and beverages.

Nationally, large theatre chains continue to dominate the motion picture industry. Business at the top five chain-operated theatre companies accounted for 85% of all revenue generated in the industry. The average Canadian made 3.2 visits to the movies in 2007.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Report Median Income of Census Families

Did you know...
About half (52%) of British Columbians claim to enjoy cleaning their homes, with 19% spending at least an hour a day on this activity. *Source: Ipsos Canada*

Tourism

- **Visitor entries to Canada via BC inched up 0.2% (*seasonally adjusted*) in January, following a 2.2% decline in December.** US entries increased slightly (+0.3%) as a higher volume of Americans on same-day (+7.7%) trips outweighed a slump in those on overnight (-3.0%) stays. Travel from overseas countries fell (-0.2%) for the fifth straight month, pulled down by a decrease in the number of Asian visitors (-3.2%). On the other hand, entries from Europe were up (+2.1%) for the first time since October of last year, as were those from other countries (+2.5%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Labour

- **The incidence and the number of days lost for personal reasons (illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities) in BC have been on the rise over the past decade.** In an average week in 1998 approximately 5.9% of all full-time employees (excluding women on maternity leave) were absent from work for all or part of the week. By 2008, the figure had jumped to 8.2%. Total work time missed for personal reasons was also up, from 3.5% of the scheduled week in 1998 to 3.9% last year. On an annual scale, work time lost for personal reasons increased from the equivalent of 8.7 days per worker in 1998 to 9.8 days in 2008.

  The national picture was very similar to that of BC. Several factors, such as an ageing workforce, an increased presence of women in the workforce (particularly those with young children) and more generous leave benefits, contributed to the increase of personal leave in most provinces. Also of note, full-time Canadian employees in the public sector (more likely unionized or female) lost more work time in 2008 for personal reasons (an average of 13.3 days) than their private-sector counterparts (9.1 days).

  Data Source: SC Cat. #71-211-XWE

Agriculture

- **The price BC farmers received for their agricultural commodities climbed (+4.2%) in January from the same month a year earlier.** The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) was 119.9 (1997=100), down slightly from a high reached last November, but notably higher than in January of 2008. Substantial gains in livestock prices (+7.4%) more than offset a slight decline in prices for crop products (-0.1%).

  Nationally, producers received 14.6% less for their crops, continuing on the downward path that began in November of last year. On the other hand, prices for livestock and animal products were 15.4% above their January 2008 level, marking the sixth consecutive year-over-year increase. The strength of the livestock index managed to offset weakness in crop prices, such that Canada's overall FPPI rose 0.6% in January. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Nation

- **As of March 31, 2008, the federal government's net financial debt (the excess of assets over liabilities) stood at $490.4 billion, down significantly ($17.7 billion) from the level at the end of the 2006/07 fiscal year.** On a per capita basis, the federal government's net debt was $14,778 the lowest it has been since 1992.

  Canada's debt to GDP ratio was 32%. This remains significantly higher than the ratio in 1971 (20%), but represents a considerable improvement over the situation in 1997, when the nation's debt peaked at $588 billion, and the debt-to-GDP ratio was 68%. The recent improvement in the debt to GDP ratio is due to a combination of factors: Canada's GDP has increased substantially since 1997, while the national debt has shrunk.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada and BCStats

- **Following a substantial drop in January (-0.9%) Canada's composite index of leading indicators fell a further 1.1% in February, as nine of the ten indicators declined.** The housing and stock markets posted the most significant decreases, while the money supply was the only component to expand.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

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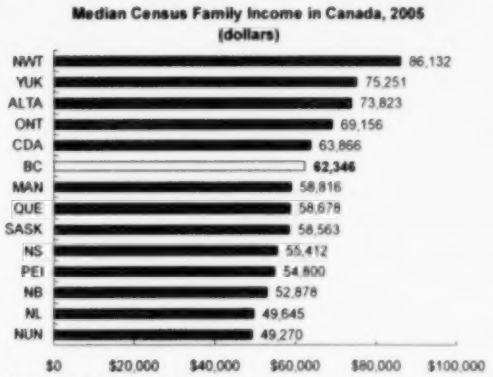
originally published in
Census Fast Facts Issue 2006-17

Median Income of Census Families

According to the 2006 Census, BC's median census family[1] income for 2005 was $62,346, the fifth highest in the country, and below the national figure of $63,866. The median income is the point at which exactly half of families had higher incomes, and half had lower incomes.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

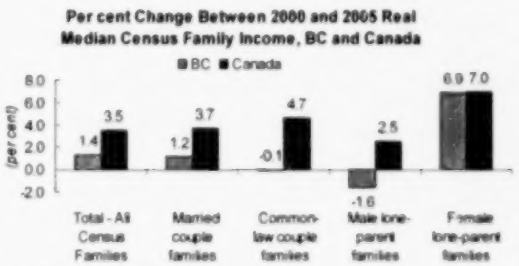
The highest incomes were seen in the Northwest Territories ($86,132), followed by the Yukon Territory ($75,251), Alberta ($73,823) and Ontario ($69,156). The lowest family incomes were seen in Nunavut ($49,270), Newfoundland & Labrador ($49,645), and New Brunswick ($52,878).

Median Income by Census Family Type

Among family types in British Columbia, married couple families with grown children (all 18 years and over) had the highest median income ($90,426) in 2005, followed by common-law couple families with grown children ($90,001). Lone-parent families had the lowest median incomes ($33,592 for families headed by a female, and $45,332 for families headed by a male).

Family incomes in BC have not kept pace with the rest of the country. When compared to five years ago (2001 Census), BC families realized a 1.4% increase in median income between 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars). For Canada as a whole, median family income rose 3.5%, and all family groups experienced at least some gain.

The picture was quite different in BC, with two family groups posting a decline in median income from five years ago. Common-law couple families with grown children made the biggest gain (+9.3%) in their median family income, jumping from $82,338 in 2000 to $90,001 in 2005 (an increase of $7,663). Lone-parent families headed by a female showed a more modest 6.9% rise, from $31,428 in 2000 to $33,592 in 2005, an increase of $2,164. Losses in real family income were seen in common-law couple families with no children (-2.0%) and in lone-parent families headed by a male (-1.6%).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

[1] Census families are classified into: married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

After-Tax Census Family Income

After-tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal and provincial income taxes paid for 2005. In BC, married couple families overall had the highest median after-tax income ($60,126 versus $54,288 for common-law couple families). Lone-parent families headed by a female had the lowest median after-tax family income, although the spread between before- and after-tax was smallest for this group ($1,646). Common-law couple families with grown children saw the largest spread ($12,344) between their before- and after-tax median family incomes. Married couple families with grown children also had a large spread ($10,981) between their before- and after-tax incomes. However, these two family groups still had the highest median after-tax family incomes.

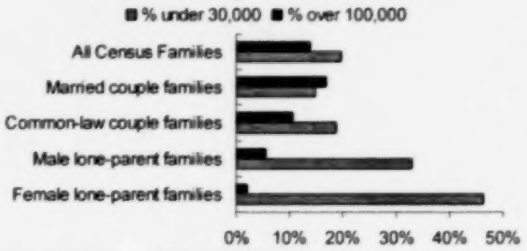
Before- and After-Tax Median Census Family Income, 2005 ($)

British Columbia	Before Tax	After Tax	Spread
Total - All Census Families	$ 62,346	$54,737	$ 7,609
Married couple families	69,207	60,126	9,081
- with no children	59,026	51,643	7,383
- with children under 18	74,967	64,733	10,234
- with only children over 18	90,426	79,445	10,981
Common-law couple families	62,202	54,288	7,914
- with no children	61,850	53,712	8,138
- with children under 18	59,879	52,647	7,232
- with only children over 18	90,001	77,657	12,344
Male lone-parent families	45,332	40,649	4,683
Female lone-parent families	33,592	31,946	1,646

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Nearly half (46.3%) of female lone-parent families in the province had after-tax family incomes of under $30,000, and only 2% of this family group had an income of over $100,000. Married couple families fared best, with 16.8% reporting after-tax incomes of over $100,000, and 14.9% with under $30,000.

After-tax Family Income, 2005, BC

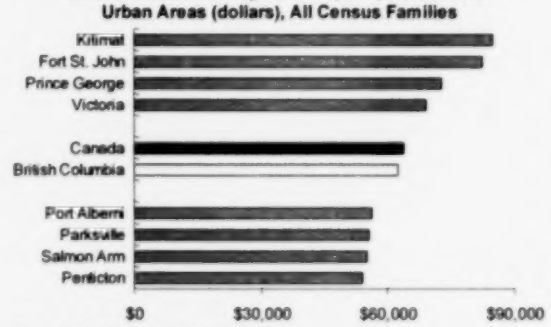


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Median Census Family Income for Urban Areas in BC

Among BC's 26 urban centres, the highest 2005 median family incomes were found in the Census Agglomerations of Kitimat ($84,979), Fort St. John ($82,458) and Prince George ($72,698), and the Census Metropolitan Area of Victoria ($69,025). The lowest family incomes were in the Census Agglomerations of Penticton ($53,875), Salmon Arm ($55,179), Parksville ($55,524) and Port Alberni ($56,260).

Median Census Family Income (2005) for Selected Urban Areas (dollars), All Census Families



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

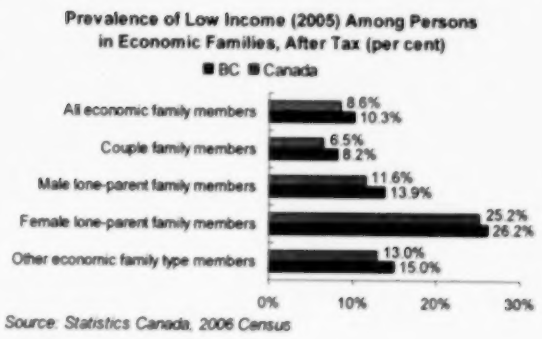
Prevalence of Low Income for Economic Families in BC (After Tax)

Low income data from the census is based on the concept of "economic family"[2]. The concept of "economic family" may refer to a larger group of persons than does the "census family" concept. All census family persons are economic family persons, but an economic family can include additional family members (see footnote 2).

BC's female lone parents and their children were more likely than any other economic family persons to be living in a low-income family. The youngest female lone parents (aged 15-24) had the highest incidence of low income in 2005 (68.3%, after tax), followed by children less than 6 years old (54.0%) in a family headed by a female lone parent. In every family type, the young were most vulnerable.

Least likely to be living in a low-income family were those in a couple family (8.2%). But even among those, the young (15-24 years old) and children under 18 had low income prevalence of more than 10%.

Compared to Canada, economic family persons in BC fared worse in almost every category. On an after-tax basis, one in ten economic family members in BC were living in a low-income family (10.3%). The figure for Canada as a whole was 8.6%.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

[2] Economic family—refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. For 2006, foster children are considered economic family persons.

Table 1: 2005 Median Census Family Income for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2006 Census (dollars)

	Canada	Newfoundland/ Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
				(dollars)			
All Census Families - Total	$63,866	$49,645	$54,800	$55,412	$52,878	$58,678	$69,156
Married couple families							
Total	71,665	55,622	61,629	63,843	60,726	63,327	77,243
With no children	57,204	42,976	50,644	52,243	49,703	48,605	61,678
With children under 18 yrs	79,689	65,650	66,102	72,043	70,009	75,429	83,388
With only children 18 yrs+	94,407	71,873	80,387	82,594	76,770	84,499	101,345
Common-law couple families							
Total	63,811	47,887	49,266	50,617	49,137	65,132	66,525
With no children	61,636	49,901	48,200	51,085	48,624	59,928	66,737
With children under 18 yrs	64,194	43,606	48,010	47,525	47,941	68,739	62,489
With only children 18 yrs+	87,594	62,227	-	63,509	67,291	85,684	94,214
Lone-parent families							
Male	47,153	33,432	37,797	39,709	35,859	47,362	50,339
Female	34,350	24,621	31,573	28,330	26,810	34,689	36,496

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	**British Columbia**	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				(dollars)			
All Census Families - Total	$58,816	$58,563	$73,823	**$62,346**	$75,251	$86,132	$49,270
Married couple families							
Total	67,013	67,369	83,046	**69,207**	92,327	113,367	80,677
With no children	55,404	55,998	68,790	**59,026**	78,773	104,170	120,101
With children under 18 yrs	72,000	75,210	88,371	**74,967**	97,546	116,843	73,045
With only children 18 yrs+	93,255	92,645	111,748	**90,426**	122,708	135,244	82,688
Common-law couple families							
Total	54,497	51,865	67,184	**62,202**	69,655	78,244	47,851
With no children	56,150	54,900	67,167	**61,850**	67,576	88,782	56,320
With children under 18 yrs	47,968	46,206	64,777	**59,879**	67,812	68,808	46,080
With only children 18 yrs+	85,622	81,324	94,695	**90,001**	-	-	-
Lone-parent families							
Male	38,584	37,217	55,205	**45,332**	43,134	42,136	21,632
Female	30,176	28,067	37,469	**33,592**	40,699	32,842	22,688

***Census families** are classified into: married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006071.ivt Prepared by: BC Stats, January 2009

Table 2: 2000 and 2005 Median Census Family Income in Constant (2005) Dollars for BC and Canada, 2006 Census

	British Columbia				Canada		
	2000 ($)	2005 ($)	% Change (%)	$ Change ($)	2000 ($)	2005 ($)	% Change (%)
Total - All Census Families	$61,506	$62,346	1.4	$840	$61,892	$63,866	3.5
Married couple families	68,379	69,207	1.2	828	69,090	71,665	3.7
Married couple families with no children	57,191	59,026	3.2	1,835	54,443	57,204	5.1
Married couple families with children under 18 yrs	73,433	74,967	2.1	1,534	75,706	79,689	5.3
Married couple families with only children 18 yrs+	90,345	90,426	0.1	81	89,743	94,407	5.2
Common-law couple families	62,246	62,202	-0.1	(44)	60,974	63,811	4.7
Common-law couple families with no children	63,081	61,850	-2.0	(1,231)	60,797	61,636	1.4
Common-law cpl families with children under 18 yrs	57,730	59,879	3.7	2,149	59,156	64,194	8.5
Common-law cpl families with only children 18 yrs+	82,338	90,001	9.3	7,663	84,144	87,594	4.1
Male lone-parent families	46,079	45,332	-1.6	(747)	46,004	47,153	2.5
Female lone-parent families	31,428	33,592	6.9	2,164	32,101	34,350	7.0

***Census families** are classified into: married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006071.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, January 2009

Table 3: 2005 After-tax Family Income Groups by Census Family Structure, British Columbia, 2006 Census

		Married Couple Families				Common-law Couple Families					
British Columbia	Total - Census families	All married couple families	With no children	With children under 18 yrs	With only children 18 yrs+	All common-law couple families	With no children	With children under 18 yrs	With only children 18 yrs+	Male lone-parent families	Female lone-parent families
Median after-tax family income ($)	$54,737	$60,126	$51,643	$64,733	$79,445	$54,288	$53,712	$52,647	$77,657	$40,649	$31,946
Number of Census Families (#)	1,161,420	844,430	387,780	331,320	125,325	141,825	91,620	43,655	6,555	35,390	139,770
# Under $10,000	46,820	25,440	12,890	9,220	3,330	5,530	3,925	1,480	120	2,740	13,110
% under $10,000	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	7.7	9.4
# Under $20,000	112,369	54,253	28,178	19,418	6,658	12,934	8,954	3,693	292	6,628	38,574
% under $20,000	9.7	6.4	7.3	5.9	5.3	9.1	9.8	8.5	4.5	18.7	27.6
# Under $30,000	228,924	126,094	76,161	37,769	12,183	26,528	18,429	7,547	586	11,631	64,737
% under $30,000	19.7	14.9	19.6	11.4	9.7	18.7	20.1	17.3	8.6	32.9	46.3
# Over $60,000	512,535	423,350	153,725	184,625	84,990	60,830	38,580	17,660	4,570	9,165	19,180
% over $60,000	44.1	50.1	39.6	55.7	67.8	42.9	42.1	40.5	69.7	25.9	13.7
# Over $100,000	161,195	141,610	42,520	59,390	39,690	14,880	9,240	3,810	1,830	1,900	2,800
% over $100,000	13.9	16.8	11.0	17.9	31.7	10.5	10.1	8.7	27.9	5.4	2.0

***Census families** are classified into: married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.*

***After-tax income** refers to total income from all sources minus federal and provincial income taxes paid for 2005.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006070.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, January 2009

Table 4: 2005 Median Family Income by Census Family Structure for Canada, BC and Urban Areas, 2006 Census (dollars)

	All Census Families	Married couple families		Common-law couple families		Male lone-parent families	Female lone-parent families
		Total	With no children	Total	With no children		
Canada	$63,866	$71,665	$57,204	$63,811	$61,636	$47,153	$34,350
British Columbia	$62,346	$69,207	$59,026	$62,202	$61,850	$45,332	$33,592
Kitimat	$84,979	$91,011	$78,508	$79,157	-	-	$39,273
Fort St. John	82,458	88,732	80,169	82,096	73,593	61,682	39,704
Prince George	72,698	83,999	73,275	66,337	63,584	58,105	30,379
Victoria	69,025	77,414	68,323	63,578	61,204	50,664	37,924
Squamish	68,563	74,878	67,723	64,337	64,547	-	35,835
Dawson Creek	68,149	75,621	61,263	69,797	69,601	-	33,732
Williams Lake	64,734	75,306	61,963	62,382	62,230	-	25,244
Quesnel	64,557	72,691	61,515	62,826	53,760	-	26,148
Vancouver	64,332	70,601	60,604	69,726	69,373	48,561	36,475
Kamloops	64,117	73,169	60,520	59,975	54,710	49,452	31,409
Campbell River	62,040	71,221	59,426	60,244	62,952	39,650	26,436
Cranbrook	61,482	69,509	59,263	58,338	57,893	-	27,317
Terrace	59,557	69,881	56,949	55,949	50,326	-	24,275
Kelowna	59,087	65,293	55,796	56,046	56,025	42,704	33,205
Vernon	59,029	64,537	54,225	57,782	57,277	43,373	28,457
Abbotsford	58,913	64,657	53,155	57,004	56,208	39,850	31,539
Courtenay	58,854	65,147	56,528	56,188	53,273	39,834	28,663
Nanaimo	58,521	65,637	58,758	55,365	51,812	39,042	31,959
Chilliwack	58,068	65,187	53,957	54,245	57,141	42,939	29,875
Powell River	57,842	65,365	54,954	50,423	40,563	-	30,735
Duncan	56,745	66,243	55,625	50,137	51,448	40,147	28,922
Prince Rupert	56,670	73,978	64,075	52,829	48,173	-	24,815
Port Alberni	56,260	64,878	55,849	54,079	55,804	38,175	24,345
Parksville	55,524	57,702	53,426	57,860	53,826	-	30,072
Salmon Arm	55,179	57,657	48,105	59,465	59,575	-	34,560
Penticton	53,875	60,453	52,709	49,347	49,189	43,685	30,555

***Census families** are classified into: married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006071.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, January 2009

Table 5: Prevalence of Low Income (2005) Among Persons in Economic Families, BC and Canada, 2006 Census

	British Columbia			Canada		
	Number of persons	Prevalence of low income		Number of persons	Prevalence of low income	
		Before tax %	After tax %		Before tax %	After tax %
	(#)	(%)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(%)
Total - All economic family members	3,374,335	13.8	10.3	26,358,390	11.9	8.6
Couple family members	2,907,455	11.1	8.2	22,561,115	9.1	6.5
Husbands, male common-law partners or reference persons	937,010	10.3	7.5	7,243,345	8.4	6.0
15 to 24 years	14,580	24.1	16.7	123,780	24.6	17.4
25 to 44 years	315,145	12.5	9.5	2,624,940	10.3	7.6
45 to 64 years	419,550	9.9	7.8	3,171,345	7.7	5.8
65 years and over	187,735	6.4	2.9	1,323,285	4.9	1.9
Spouses or common-law partners	937,010	10.3	7.5	7,243,345	8.4	6.0
15 to 24 years	26,835	20.4	14.7	235,085	21.2	15.3
25 to 44 years	364,795	12.6	9.6	2,962,780	10.3	7.6
45 to 64 years	408,720	9.3	7.1	3,061,570	7.0	5.1
65 years and over	136,660	5.3	1.9	983,915	4.1	1.2
Children under 6 years	193,440	14.8	10.9	1,629,130	13.7	9.8
Children 6 to 17 years	444,935	14.0	10.4	3,645,385	11.2	8.1
Children 18 years and over	281,700	10.3	8.0	2,192,315	6.5	5.0
Other couple family members	113,360	9.9	6.9	607,590	8.4	5.9
Male lone-parent family members	75,980	18.9	13.9	614,275	16.0	11.6
Male lone parents	29,595	18.8	13.9	243,150	16.0	11.6
15 to 24 years	-	0.0	0.0	1,420	38.2	30.3
25 to 44 years	8,730	23.3	17.9	78,825	20.4	15.1
45 to 64 years	16,055	18.2	13.5	126,490	14.9	11.1
65 years and over	4,660	11.9	7.3	36,415	9.4	5.1
Children under 6 years	2,975	31.8	23.1	25,165	27.5	20.1
Children 6 to 17 years	20,905	23.5	17.2	165,830	20.0	14.5
Children 18 years and over	19,300	13.2	9.5	160,340	10.7	7.6
Other male lone-parent family members	3,205	12.2	8.9	19,790	12.7	9.3
Female lone-parent family members	327,615	34.6	26.6	2,704,230	33.8	25.2
Female lone parents	123,940	33.5	25.6	1,016,845	32.2	23.7
15 to 24 years	2,740	82.0	68.3	33,330	83.4	71.3
25 to 44 years	51,715	46.7	36.2	444,070	43.7	32.7
45 to 64 years	50,840	24.1	18.7	376,550	22.1	16.3
65 years and over	18,650	15.0	8.8	162,895	13.5	6.8
Children less than 6 years	21,775	65.2	54.0	205,125	65.5	53.4
Children 6 to 17 years	92,420	43.2	32.9	757,335	42.3	31.5
Children 18 years and over	77,075	19.3	14.5	631,870	17.6	12.0
Other female lone-parent family members	12,400	24.4	18.1	93,050	22.1	16.4
All other economic family type members	63,280	20.3	15.0	478,770	17.7	13.0
Under 15 years	8,195	24.6	17.6	55,725	22.4	16.3
15 to 24 years	12,340	34.7	28.0	85,770	32.3	25.8
25 to 44 years	20,745	16.4	12.2	151,025	14.6	10.9
45 to 64 years	14,030	16.3	11.5	114,675	15.2	10.6
65 years and over	7,965	10.7	6.0	71,570	6.8	3.5

Economic family *- Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. The concept of 'economic family' may therefore refer to a larger group of persons than does the 'census family' concept. All census family persons are economic family persons. For 2006, foster children are considered economic family members. For example, a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law; two or more siblings living together without their parents; related census families living together, would each constitute one economic family.*

After-tax income *refers to total income from all sources minus federal and provincial income taxes paid for 2005.*

Infoline

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jan 1/09	% change on one year ago
BC	4,420.0	1.7
Canada	33,504.7	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Nov 6)		
(BC - at market prices)	2007	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	192,528	5.4
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,583	3.0
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	38,184	1.4
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,282	3.1
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Jan	2,841	-3.0
Merchandise Exports - Jan	2,338	-5.8
Retail Sales - Jan	4,387	3.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on one year ago	12-month avg % change
(all items - Feb 2009)		
BC	1.5	2.2
Vancouver	1.6	2.4
Victoria	1.5	2.0
Canada	1.4	2.2
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		
(seasonally adjusted)	Feb '09	% change on prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,424	0.4
Employed - BC	2,263	-0.2
Unemployed - BC	162	9.6
		Jan '09
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	6.7	6.1
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.7	7.2
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Mar 25/09	Mar 26/08
Prime Business Rate	2.50	5.25
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	4.50	7.15
- 5 year	5.55	7.19
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Mar 25/09	Mar 26/08
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.2245	1.0180
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.8140	0.9815
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Feb '09	% change on one year ago
BC	798.07	4.1
Canada	797.78	3.6

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Local Area Economic Dependencies

Based on Census and other economic data, this report was prepared to provide consistent information on the local economies in the rural areas of the province of British Columbia and to help in the estimation of the economic impacts of changes in those local economies.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/econ_dep.asp

Dynamic Population Pyramid

One of the best tools for examining population age/sex structure and dynamics is the Population Pyramid. With this graph, one can view a region's age and sex structure with a glance, but with our dynamic pyramid tool the user can see the changing community population profile over time.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/PeopleDataViewer/pyramid.asp

Interactive Health Map Browser

Mapping of data in themes is recognized as one of the most effective tools for looking at differences across regions and even over time. BC Stats' interactive Data and Health Browsers provide the user with a wealth of information collected from a variety of sources. The 'Data Browser' presents a wide range of data topics and variables from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses for Local Health Areas, while the Health Browser presents a wide variety of health indicators from the Ministry of Health on a Health Service Delivery Area geography.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/maps/browsers.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Business Indicators, March 2009
- Current Statistics, March 2009
- Immigration Highlights, 4th Quarter 2008
- Migration Highlights, 4th Quarter 2008

Next week

- Tourism Sector Monitor, March 2009

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